

# Promoting Children's Physical Activity using Adaptive Playgrounds

Frodi Hammer\* and Georgios Yannakakis†

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute for Production Technology

University of Southern Denmark

Campusvej 55, DK-5230, Odense M, Denmark

E-mail: {frodi\*; georgios†}@mip.sdu.dk

**Abstract** – This abstract introduces the innovative Playware playground and how it can be utilized for promoting children's physical activity and thus partly addressing issues related to increasing obesity problems in the western society [1]. Playware allows for the use of intelligent technology to create the kind of leisure activity normally labeled play, i.e. intelligent hardware and software which aims at producing play and playful experiences amongst users. Playware with ambient intelligence characteristics can be personalized, adaptive and anticipatory: it can be integrated into real physical environments (i.e. playgrounds) so that users can freely and interactively utilize it allowing emergence of creative and active plays [2].

Experiments within the Playware playground have demonstrated a significant correlation between the level of children's perceived entertainment (fun) and the average response time that children interact with the playground [3]. The obtained effect appears to be consistent with theoretical approaches on the interplay between response time and the engagement level within human computer interactive systems [4]. Moreover, preliminary studies on physiological signals of children playing with Playware games have already shown the significant effect of average heart rate (HR) to children's entertainment [5]. Thus the hypothesis drawn here is that the higher the average response time of children during a game the higher the entertainment value of the game and furthermore the higher their physical activity through their average HR.

The Playware playground has been augmented with an intelligent adaptation mechanism, which efficiently recognizes an individual child's playing behavior and adapts the playground game according to the child's individual desires. Several experiments have been conducted using adaptation mechanisms designed in order to increase children's physical activity. It has been shown, that individual play characteristics, such as the total number of interactions with the playground and the average response time of the interactions increase significantly with the use of the adaptation mechanism, providing evidence for the mechanism's appropriateness to effectively augment the game's entertainment value and promote children's physical activity [6].

## References

- [1] International Obesity Task Force and European Association for the Study of Obesity, "Obesity in Europe – The Case For Action", 2002, <http://www.ionf.org/media/euobesity.pdf>.
- [2] H. H. Lund, T. Klitbo, and C. Jessen, "Playware technology for physically activating play," *Artificial Life and Robotics Journal*, vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 165–174, 2005.
- [3] G. N. Yannakakis, H. H. Lund and J. Hallam, "Modeling Children's Entertainment in the Playware Playground," in *Proceedings of the IEEE Symposium on Computational Intelligence and Games*, Reno, USA, May, 2006 (to appear).
- [4] C. Beal, J. Beck, D. Westbrook, M. Atkin, and P. Cohen, "Intelligent modelling of the user in interactive entertainment," in *Proceedings of the AAAI Spring Symposium on Artificial Intelligence and Interactive Entertainment*, Stanford, 2002, pp. 8–12.
- [5] G. N. Yannakakis, J. Hallam and H. H. Lund, "Capturing Entertainment through Heart-Rate Dynamics in the Playware Playground," Technical Report, Maersk Institute for Production Technology, University of Southern Denmark.
- [6] F. Hammer, A. Derakhshan and H.H. Lund, "Adapting Playgrounds for Children's Play using Ambient Playware", in *Proceeding of the IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems*, Beijing, China, October 2006 (under review).